

CHAPTER 4

LOCATION SURVEYS

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Sec. 4.01 **General Remarks**

In using these instructions, it must be realized that to write a set of rules as all-inclusive as to cover any and all situations encountered during the course of a survey would be impractical, if not impossible. Unusual situations will occur, and we depend on the skill and initiative of the Consultants, District Survey Managers and staff to resolve, or have these situations resolved. State Survey Personnel or Consultants will make all location surveys, using current guidelines and instructions, from the Virginia Department of Transportation's "Survey Manual". This manual will cover almost all policies and procedures concurrent with a location survey.

Sec. 4.02 **Survey Assignment**

Upon receipt of a survey authorization, the District Survey Manager will assign the project to a Survey Party Manager (Land Surveyor) in the district or Consultant staff (see Sec. 1.02.2). During the progress of the survey, the District Survey Manager will review the work for conformance with current instructions and ascertain that the survey data is complete and covers the proposed project.

Sec. 4.03 **Contacting Property Owners**

In making surveys of any nature, survey party personnel usually are the first agents or representatives of the Department to encounter private property owners. Since first impressions often are lasting ones, it is of utmost importance that all contacts with private property owners be handled with integrity and in a courteous and business-like manner.

Every possible effort must be made by the survey party to contact property owners prior to entering their property. Although law prescribes our right of entry for making surveys, **(See Sec. 1.01)** courtesy demands that this right must not be abused. There can be no reasonable excuse for the failure to make these contacts, particularly when the owner lives on the property or in the vicinity.

Prior to any fieldwork involving private property or public utility property, the Survey Party Manager (Land Surveyor), staff, or consultants should visit the appropriate courthouse to view area real estate maps for the purpose of making a list of all property owners to be effected by the proposed survey. In areas where real estate maps are not available, other methods will be necessary to determine the effected properties.

This list should then be forwarded to the District Survey Manager, and the standard memorandum shown on **Figure 4-A** of this manual prepared for each owner. As of July 1, 2011, a letter will be sent to all affected landowners on a project. The surveyor cannot enter the property until fifteen (15) days after the letter is received. This memorandum will be used statewide to insure uniformity because this is a law Section 33.2-1011. ***The memorandum must state the survey task and the duration of the assignment if it exceeds 90 days. Note: The duration must have specific dates and cannot cover the life of the project.**

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*If the survey task is going to exceed the duration indicated on the initial letter, another memorandum will need to be sent 15 days prior to the end of the initial letters date. Survey updates cannot be included in initial memorandum duration. Update surveys will trigger another memorandum letter to each landowner. The brochure "Let's Take a Look" must be sent with this memorandum.

The Survey Party Manager (Land Surveyor) or consultant should deliver personally or by mail a copy of this memorandum, a list of parcels affected (list each parcel by address or tax id number) and brochure to each property owner affected. In either case, a copy should be furnished to the Resident Engineer and/or Project Manager with a list of all property owners for which a memorandum and brochure was prepared. This will enable the Resident Engineer and/or Project Manager to be better prepared to handle inquiries that may be made as the survey progresses.

The Survey Party Manager or Consultants should also keep with him, or in his vehicles, while making a location survey, extra copies of this memorandum and brochure, if for any reason some property owner may have not received the memorandum and brochure.

Sec. 4.04 **Horizontal Control Monumentation**

Permanent Horizontal Control Monuments shall be set on all surveys for highways for all systems, including closed surveys. Data available for setting horizontal control will be sent with the survey authorization, or as schedules permit the Global Positioning System (GPS) will be initiated by the State Survey Program Manager with the authorization memorandum. The District Survey Manager will assure that the Survey Party Manager (Land Surveyor) has sufficient data for control and/or will coordinate with the State Geodetic Survey Engineer the scheduling for setting GPS datum and will provide sufficient personnel to assist the State Geodetic Survey Engineer when securing GPS datum.

Standard VDOT disks are to be set in concrete with re-bar or other metal added to assist in relocation with a metal detector (see **Figure 10-D**). In addition to permanent monuments, additional swing ties to other objects should be obtained as evidence for re-establishment of a monument. A minimum of four (4) monuments should be set on each project regardless of the length of the project.

Monuments should be tied to the location centerline or baseline by right angle plus and distance and enough monuments placed that the alignment can be re-established readily, with State plane or project coordinate values shown to the nearest one thousandth foot (**0.001-ft**) and vertical control to the nearest one hundredth foot (**0.01-ft**). The maximum error for vertical control shall in no case be greater than plus or minus five hundredths foot (**±0.05-ft**) times the square root of the loop distance in miles.

* Rev. 7/15

Form LD-200 (Horizontal Control Reference Card) (**Figure 10-F**) shall be completed for all permanent monuments set for horizontal control, for referencing purposes. When the cards have been completed by VDOT personnel or consultants, a copy will be sent to the State Geodetic Survey Engineer and the appropriate District immediately upon completion of the control.

Sec. 4.05 Traverse alignments or baselines and Datum

The traverse alignments (legacy) or baselines should be established to be functional relative to the safety and geometric alignment of the survey corridor of the project.

Any new survey, that will not be tied into any existing VDOT survey projects, shall be tied to the **Virginia State Plane Coordinate System, North American Datum of 1983 (Current Published Adjustment) Datum**, horizontally, and **North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)** vertically. The **Global Positioning System (GPS)** should be utilized whenever it is practical to do so. Unless specifically directed by the State Survey Program Manager, any survey that is an extension of, or will tie into, an existing VDOT survey project will be constrained to the datum of the existing survey project. The State Survey Program Manager or State Geodetic Survey Engineer will furnish all N.G.S. (formerly U.S.C. & G.S.) control data in the area of the survey when the survey is authorized. The use of assumed vertical is not acceptable.

In the establishment of the survey traverse alignments, the distance and angular measurement methods or procedures shall be commensurate with the degree of accuracy required. All alignment computations (curve data) must be calculated to the fourth decimal place and shown to the nearest one-hundredth foot (**0.01-ft**). A single traverse line or baseline for the measurement of cross-sections is desirable in the development of computerized design and earthwork. In proposed dual lane situations, the one traverse line should be located so that readings may be obtained and full coverage of both lanes recorded.

Traverse baselines or traverse alignments will be included in a VDOT Survey file and will be entered according to the VDOT CADD Standards. All traverse closures will be reported. The CADD Standards are included in **Chapter 2** of the CADD manual. All text, levels, weights and line styles entered into a survey file will adhere to these standards. The file standards presently being used by VDOT are shown in the CADD manual.*

Legacy survey alignment stationing should begin with a station not less than **10+00** (Feet) and increase from the **South** to the **North** or from the **West** to the **East**. If the new stationing conflicts with the stationing of a previously constructed project within the limits of the new survey or if the survey is the extension of a previous survey, the old stationing shall be carried forward.

Minus stations and overlapping equalities are not to be used. Equalities in stations should be avoided wherever possible. If an overlapping equality occurs, the **AHD** (Ahead) station shall be increased by **1000**.

* Rev. 3/14

When alternate lines are necessary, their stationing shall be a continuation of the stationing of the original line and a stationing equality shall be shown at the tie-in. Each alternate line shall be clearly designated if adopted. When a survey line intersects or is within a reasonable distance of a previous survey, the lines should be tied together at frequent intervals.

When terrain, property developments or other conditions make it desirable to parallel a right-of-way owned by any public utility company, special attention must be given to positioning the line so as to avoid encroachment of the proposed highway right-of-way on that owned by the utility company.

In making surveys from mosaics furnished by the Location and Design Division, any change in topography, or other features which do not show on the mosaic and which might have an adverse effect on the ultimate location, should be brought to the attention of the District Survey Manager. If a decision to change the proposed line is made, this should be fully explained in the Survey Report.

Alignments for all intersecting roads should be run out a sufficient distance from the survey traverse line, depending upon the nature of the possible changes, to ensure the securing of all needed information. Complete survey information - topography, property lines, property owners, DTM's, etc. - should be secured for the full length of the connection. When a large skew angle is encountered, consideration should be given to relocate to a more desirable intersecting angle.

Alignment for grade separation structures of railroads should cross the railroads at right angles whenever possible. When a skew crossing is necessary, the skew should be at even fifteen-degree (**15°**) skew angle increments, unless conditions make other angles necessary. When conditions warrant the use of other angles, the angles should be to the nearest even degree. The skew angle is not to exceed forty-five degrees (**45°**). The distance between the P.C. or P.T. of a curve and the structure should be sufficient to permit using the standard length transition without overlapping the bridge where possible. A centerline tie must be made with the railroad by measuring the angle of intersection. Track alignment on the railroad shall be run for a distance of five hundred feet (**500 ft**) each side of the centerline, down the center of the tracks. When the railroad is on a curve, the track alignment should be run out as a regular traverse, with each chord point used as a point of intersection. These angular measurements must be taken and recorded to the nearest **thirty seconds (30")**.

Alignments for construction centerlines shall be shown on all plan sheets, bridge situations, and/or site plans, closed survey plats or any other surveys. All plus and offsets will be referenced from the construction centerline.

Generally, long easy curves that do not materially lengthen the route are preferred to a continuous tangent alignment. Long curves that fit the topography of the country are preferable to shorter curves and longer tangents. Short, sharp curves and steep grades near the approach to a bridge and sharp curves at the foot of a steep descending grade are particularly hazardous and should be avoided.

A combination of horizontal and vertical curvature at a summit should be avoided. It is highly desirable for safety reasons to arrange groups of curves in orderly sequence from flat to sharp and back to flat, using the easiest possible curves at the ends of long tangents. Curvature should not be misleading to motorists by sudden variation of degree. At all times, the flattest curvature practical should be used.

On all location surveys, simple curves shall be located with sufficient distance between the P.T. of one curve and the P.C. of the next to permit the use of standard length transition spirals. Where it is impossible to meet this requirement, curves should be compounded or reversed and made as near the same degree as practicable.

For small angles, the curve must always be of sufficient length to avoid the appearance of a kink in the alignment.

When it is necessary to introduce curvature on the approach to a bridge, the P.C. or P.T. of such curves shall be located, if possible, so that the standard length transition spiral will not overlap the structure. If this is impossible, then consideration should be given to putting the structure entirely on the circular part of the curve.

Sec. 4.06 **Field Data**

All field data will be secured by GPS RTK, Mobile scanning, Robotic total station, or Total Station Survey methods and processed in accordance with the procedures outlined in this manual. This information should be complete and will be used to prepare finished plan base.

Sec. 4.07 **Topography**

Topography will be secured by the use of Total Survey Station, mobile scanning, and/ or Photogrammetric methods and procedures. The procedures and standards for creating Survey CADD files are explained in **Chapter 2** of the CADD manual. The Survey CADD Section has made a conscious effort in creating unique cells, levels, and linestyles for topography and utilities that may be encountered by a survey party or consultant staff. Examples of these cells and linestyles are also included in **Appendix A** of the CADD manual. It is required that these levels, cells and linestyles be used in all VDOT survey files.*

Topography (General)

The location of edges of pavement, shrubbery, walls, curbs, fire hydrants, water meters, right-of-way monuments and project markers shall be shown. Fences, streams, woods, outlet ditches, entrances, roads, bridges, culverts, pipes, end walls, et cetera will also be shown. Existing pipe sizes should be accurately measured.

The sizes of trees will be measured **4.5 feet** above the ground, or Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), to obtain the diameter of the tree. Isolated or cultivated trees should be located and described.

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The outside limits of all automobile graveyards will be shown.

All types of fences, whether barbed wire, woven wire, rail, board, or other should be shown and noted.

The extremities of cemeteries must be shown. The graves closest to centerline must be shown and the approximate number of graves noted.

The width and type of pavement shall be shown. If concrete pavement has been overlaid with asphalt, this shall be noted along with the approximate depth of the overlay. All changes of pavement type must be referenced to survey stations.

Once an environmental scientist has marked the limits of wetland areas, the flags shall be located and stored in a separate file. The file will be named "swlUPC#.dgn". **This data will not be merged in the survey master file.** The data shall be shown in the wetland file on appropriate level and the scale shall be the job scale. This information is listed in **Chapter 2 of the CADD Manual.***

Unusual circumstances such as standing water, sinkholes, caves, outcrops, or any other condition which might need special attention from materials investigation should be noted by the District Survey Manager or Survey Party Manager (Land Surveyor) in the Survey Report letter.

House & Building Location

Buildings are to be shown at the overhang and the type of construction should be noted (frame, brick, etc.), the height (one story, two story, etc.) and condition other than good, should also be noted. Porches, carports are also to be shown.

Individual house numbers, where assigned, are to be shown in lieu of block numbers in cities, towns, and built-up areas. Where house numbers have not been assigned, the block numbers should be prominently shown. The building number should be shown within the limits of the building, if possible. If this is not practical, the building number should be shown as close to the building as possible.

Utilities & Drainage Items

The location of utility poles and pedestals along with the number and utility owner initials (C&P#100, V.P.#200A) should be shown. Overhead utility lines, except for high voltage transmission lines, need not be shown unless requested by the utility engineer after the utility field inspection. Underground utilities such as water and gas lines, telephone cables, etc. will be addressed in [Section 4.09](#) of this manual.

Storm and sanitary sewers are to be located with elevations secured on the tops of manholes or drop inlets and their inverts (or flow lines). The location of the next structure (manhole, etc.) outside of survey limits shall be included with elevations. Also, the open ends of

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pipes shall have their locations with invert elevations secured by the field parties. All municipal sanitary sewer will be placed in the utility file(suUPC#).

Descriptions for drainage items shall be shown in accordance with the following:

Pipe Culverts

1. Diameter of culverts shall be shown to the nearest .1'.
2. Invert elevations shall be shown to the nearest 0.01 ft.

Storm Sewer

1. Diameter of culverts shall be shown to the nearest .1'.
2. Invert elevations shall be shown to the nearest 0.01 ft.
3. Heights of manholes and drop inlets shall be shown to nearest 0.01 ft.

Channels & Ditches

1. Show width and depth to the nearest 0.25 ft.
2. If a stream is three (3) or more feet wide, four breakline should be used for a more accurate depiction of the stream.

Pipe Cover

1. Pipe Cover shall be shown to the nearest 0.25 ft.*

The necessity for outlet ditches and channel changes should be investigated and appropriate recommendations made. Any lake or pond being affected by possible erosion should be shown.

Wells, Springs, Septic Tanks & Drain fields

Except in areas where properties are served by municipally owned sewer and water systems, information shall be shown on each individually developed property regarding water supply and sewage disposal. If it is determined that the facilities will be impacted by future construction, it will be necessary to accurately locate these facilities, and a specific request, to do so, will be issued. If the facilities are a considerable distance from centerline, a note indicating how these properties are served will suffice. Most often, the location of the facilities should be shown in the survey file based upon the best data available. It should be noted that obtaining location information from the counties might need to be addressed via the Freedom of Information Act.

Historical Markers

Historical markers should be located and the identifying number recorded. In the securing of location survey data on any type of survey, special attention should be given to any site that is of historical or archeological significance. Some of these sites are well marked and are easily identifiable by markers placed by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development or by local governments. Some are not so well marked and require knowledge of the area and local research

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on the part of the Survey Party Manager (Land Surveyor). If there is any possibility that a site of historical or archeological significance exists in the area of any survey, it should be conspicuously noted in the Survey Report.

Hazardous Material/Waste Sites

- Prior to Field Inspection the Project Manager will request that the District Environmental Manager provide any known areas of significant contamination. The Office of Safety and Health will be requested to provide recommendations for safety precautions to protect the surveyors.*

All hazardous material/waste (or potential) sites should be located and/or identified. Caution should be taken and at no time should Department employees touch, smell, move or otherwise be exposed directly to a potential hazardous material. Location and Design Division staff should assist in the identification of any known or potentially contaminated sites early in the project development stage. The Survey Party Manager (Land Surveyor) shall make a statement in the Survey Report indicating whether any hazardous materials were encountered or found, and if encountered or found, state the location of the possible hazard in the survey notes.

The survey party will note features such as:

- Storage tanks (above-ground and underground)
 - Environmental monitoring wells (marked “Monitoring Well” and stick up well casings)
 - Oil/water separators
 - Dumping areas
 - Drums
 - Waste lagoons
 - Obvious surface contamination (e.g. staining and odors)
 - Obvious surface water contamination (e.g. oil sheen)
-
- The route survey will include notes of any potential sites or conditions identified by the survey party.
 - Areas of contamination, as provided by the District Environmental Manager, are to be shown on the plan sheet (hatching, crosshatching, etc.).
 - The Project Manager, with the assistance of the Survey Manager, should communicate the findings of the route survey where potential contamination sites were identified, to the District Environmental Manager for further review.
 - Based on the evaluation and recommendations of the District Environmental Section, avoidance of potential hazardous materials sites should be the first alternative design consideration.
 - When the selection of other location/design alternatives is not feasible, project designs that minimize the impact of any hazardous materials site are to be evaluated.

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- If stormwater basins or conveyances are proposed for locations within known or potential areas of contamination, coordinate with the District Environmental Manager to determine ways to avoid impacts and prevent the contamination of groundwater and surface water through such stormwater systems. Avoidance measures such as relocations, redesign to reduce cut, etc. are to be considered. If avoidance is not feasible, methods for preventing the spread of contamination are to be considered.
- The Project Manager will communicate to District Environmental Manager any substantial changes in grades, alignment, stormwater management features and subsurface utilities, especially those changes made late in project development.

Listed below are some sources which have potential for hazardous material waste from underground tanks or associated sources. This is a partial list and should not be taken as all inclusive. The surveyor should use common sense as well as research information as well as their working knowledge of the areas to be surveyed in order to determine sites with potential underground tanks.*

Possible Underground Tank Locations:

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Airports | Auto Dealers and Repair Shops |
| Banks | Car washes |
| Churches and/or cemeteries | Colleges/Schools/Education Facilities |
| Construction Companies | Government Services Offices |
| (Fire and Police Dept., Prisons, etc.) | Convenience Stores |
| Delivery Services (UPS, FedEx, etc.) | Distribution Companies |
| Dry Cleaners | Engraving Firms |
| Farms | Federal and State Government |
| Home Owners | Hospitals and Nursing Homes |
| Hotels/Motels | Grocery Stores |
| Installations and Offices | Jobber Bulk Terminal |
| Manufacturing Plants | Marinas |
| Mining Companies | Recreational Facilities |
| Residential Apartment Buildings | Restaurants |
| Service Stations | Shopping Centers |
| Tire Stores | Transportation Services |
| Truck Stops | Trucking Firms |
| Utility Companies | |

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Soils

The following sites have the potential of contaminating the surrounding soil: dumps, waste water treatment sites, abandoned lagoons, landfills, dry cleaners, funeral homes, service stations, vehicle maintenance areas, paint companies, photography labs, machine shops, medical facilities, printing companies, pesticide operations, fertilizer operations, paper industries, electric companies (storage yards), chemical manufacturing facilities, electronic facilities, wood treatment plants (creosote or salt).

Signs

The location and description of all special signs, such as overhead truss signs, electrical traffic signal lights, railroad protective devices, traffic light actuating treadles etc., should be shown in detail. On all surveys, the survey party should show all outdoor advertising signs and indicate the O.A. license number, the size of the sign and the owner.

Government Control

All government benchmarks, triangulation stations, traverse stations, azimuth marks, reference marks, etc., must be located. If anticipated construction will disturb or destroy these control markers, the disk number should be recorded and sent to the State Geodetic Engineer. The State Geodetic Engineer will request a new disk from the appropriate agency. The State Geodetic Engineer will coordinate the replacement of the mark with the District Survey Manager using VDOT or consultant staff.* The removed original disk and the new description and values of the reset mark are to be sent back to the federal agency concerned.

Railroads

When railroads parallel the survey, topography of the tracks shall be secured. The high-rail of the tracks shall be located with elevations by conventional survey methods. The location and elevation of the railroad bed may be secured by photogrammetric methods. All railroad switches, mileposts, signal equipment, right-of-way, size and type of all culverts under the railroad, etc., shall be located. On multiple track lines, the edge of all first rails and weights of all rails on all lines shall be secured.

Whenever a railroad is shown in the topography, it is imperative that the nearest railroad milepost be located and shown in reference to the survey centerline crossing. In the event there is no milepost, as may be true in the case of some spur tracks, the railroad should be run out or tied into the survey showing a clear and concise reference to the railroad evaluation maps, including the railroad stationing. A print of the railroad right-of-way map should be secured and submitted with the survey. If this is not possible, the drawing number and any other information available should be included in the Survey Report letter.

City/County Boundaries & Road Names

The names of all cities, towns, villages (whether incorporated or unincorporated) must be shown. Accurate tie-ins must be made for all corporate limits, county or state lines, etc., showing stations and angular ties. When a project encompasses two or more cities or counties the city/county lines must be shown depicting the border. The appropriate names should be on each side of the boundary line. If a project is only located in one county or city, the Title Block description will suffice.

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Road and street names in addition to Route numbers will be shown on plans and correspondence. If feasible, the name will be shown within the roadway limits. Otherwise, the name should appear in close proximity to the road or street. The names and/or route numbers are required on every plan sheet once per sheet. This procedure will be of assistance to field personnel and particularly to area citizens who can more easily identify existing roads and streets by names than numbers.

Should a question arise concerning the correct road name, the survey party will check with the current Traffic Engineering road name listing (available in each District and Residency Office) to obtain the correct name.

Surveys Near Airports

When the proposed location is within three (3) miles of an airport, the Central Office Aerial Coordinator will be notified and helps with securing the necessary information listed below. The survey party should secure the following data so that the glide angle can be determined:

- 1) If the runway is perpendicular or skewed, the distance from the end of the runway to the survey centerline measured on line with the centerline of the runway (may be obtained from suitable map if clearances are not critical). When the runway generally parallels the survey centerline, locate the closest end of the runway and establish a bearing for the runway.
- 2) The pavement elevation at the end of the runway shall be secured.
- 3) Width of the landing area and runway number if available.
- 4) The airport property boundary shall be tied.
- 5) Class and type of service, such as private, secondary feeder, trunk line, express, continental, inter-continental, or Department of Defense Air Base shall be noted in the file.
- 6) During the late 1980's all public access airports were surveyed. It may be beneficial to acquire these surveys from the Virginia Department of Aviation.
- 7) The following information may be needed for a survey to be completed adjacent to airport property. This information is usually available on the plans. One is the Airport Approach Slope. This design element shows contours in and around the airport. It also assists designers in verifying that their road design does not hinder takeoffs or landings. The other is the Runway Protection Zone. This is the area surrounding the airport in which no modifications to the ground structures are allowed.

Sec. 4.08 Property Data and Right-of-Way

Existing fee right-of-way, property line data, existing easements* and prescriptive easements will be shown on all roadway and bridge plans.

* Rev. 7/16

Sec. 4.08.1 Property Data

All property data shall be secured by use of survey total station or GPS methods and procedures or enter the property information directly into the CADD software.

All pertinent data from court records, such as subdivision plans, tract plans, deed book descriptions, etc., should be carefully checked for legibility when copies are made from the records. This also should apply for the names and addresses for public utilities and existing right-of-way data from old project files. It is imperative that any designer or right-of-way technician has the best data possible.

All property corners (monuments, stones, iron pins, trees, fence corners, etc.) shall be located from the traverse alignment or baseline and will be referenced to the final construction centerline/baseline by station and right angle offset. Calculated plus and offsets will not be shown. Both station and distance shall be shown to the nearest one-hundredth foot (**0.01 ft**).

Property lines shall have a calculated bearing based on the VDOT project datum. The recorded deed or plat bearing and distance will be shown in parenthesis. When different plat bearings and distances are encountered on the same line of adjacent properties, both bearings and distances will be shown with care given to the placement of these bearings and distances on the appropriate side of the property line.

The names of all property owners shall be shown as recorded in the deed book, with the deed book and page number, plat book & page number, tax map or GPIN #, and acreage(x.xxx) or square footage(x,xxx). ***Where acreage or square footage is not recorded none is to be calculated, and a note, in parenthesis, will so state.*** Sufficient data shall be given so that the right-of-way take can be shown by a metes and bounds description on all total take parcels and only if requested by the Right of Way division on partial takes. The property data (owner, deed and map book reference & area) will be added to the property owner file using the VDOT CADD Standards shown in Section 2 of the CADD Manual.*

When subdivided land is encountered, prints of the subdivision, as well as the names and addresses of the effected owners should be secured. Using the prints, an accurate tie at a minimum of three points on the subdivision should be made. It will not be necessary to tie each individual lot.

In the case of small lots that are not part of a subdivision, the entire lot should be shown so that it can be determined how much of the lot will remain after the right-of-way is secured. The bearings (plat or survey) and distance on all property lines between corners, which fall within the proposed right-of-way, must be shown.

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Prescriptive or statutory easements are to be shown on the plans but will not to be shown or labeled as existing fee right of way.^o A note will be placed in the survey file indicating which parcels are affected by the prescriptive easement. Property lines will be extended into the prescriptive easement to their terminus according to record data or the center of the traveled way. These lot lines will not be connected along the center of the traveled way, unless described by metes and bounds in the deed of record.

When a metes and bounds survey is required, the survey party will make sufficient ties of the existing corners to the survey baseline and will reference to the final construction centerline/baseline by station and right angle offset. When property belonging to any agency of the United States Government is crossed by the centerline, the distance from the centerline crossing to the nearest tract corner measured along the Government's property line will be obtained.

Complete metes and bounds descriptions are required for the acquisition of land owned by U.S. Government, State Agencies, National Forest Service, Railroad Companies* and Power Companies (Dominion VA Power). Metes and bounds descriptions will be provided to the Right of Way Division with plats on these parcels. Any legal description written will commence at the nearest offset point with the lowest stationing off the construction centerline thence clockwise around the parcel.

On all surveys where limited access right-of-way is proposed or anticipated, properties that will be landlocked due to the control of access are to be so noted at the time the location and width of the proposed right-of-way is determined. This should be addressed with the Survey Report.

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Sec. 4.08.2 Right-of-Way & Easements

Courthouse and old project file research are critical to establishing the fee right of way and easements. Plans are available on microfilm in district offices and at Central Office. If old plans show existing right-of-way, the old data sheet can be checked as the research is performed. The local planning offices will be checked to determine if any right-of-way proffers exist or dedications to local governing bodies. If a project will be acquiring right of way or easements, title reports should be requested on each parcel that will be affected. Title reports will be ordered through the Survey On-Call contracts or through Right of Way based on availability of internal Right of Way staff. Title reports should include a minimum of a 60 year title search. Title reports should include all items listed in the Right of Way Manual Section 3.3.3 in PDF format. PDF shall contain copies of all deeds for property and easements, and all plats referenced in the deeds. Parcel data will be submitted in PDF format using the UPC# + Tax ID number/GPIN number for each parcel. Once obtained internal or consultant staff will review and plot all easements that are applicable to the project limits. All easements should be labeled with the type and reference the pertinent deed book and page. The PDF files will be sent to CO Survey for storage and will be made accessible by other disciplines.*

All existing fee right of way will be shown on plans as established by all available research and field evidence. Label and show the existing right-of-way and easements. Right-of-way labels will include a reference to the old project.

Sec. 4.09 Procedures for Locating Existing Underground Utilities

Interstate, Primary and Urban projects, requiring surveys, will have subsurface utilities designated by a SUE Consultant. See Chapter 13 as well. A determination will be made and indicated on Form SR-1 on Secondary projects as to the need to secure the underground utility designating service.

When the utility data is obtained under the consultant contract, the survey party will show all visible utility facilities (size and type) such as water meters, cutoff valves, poles, etc. All underground utilities and municipal utility services will be placed in the SU file for each project.

Under no circumstances should the survey party do any digging when securing utility designation. Once others uncover a utility, the survey party's function is to read any elevations.

All data for utility designation will be secured through standard survey methods and procedures. VDOT Utility CADD File Standards are located in **Section 2**, of the CADD manual.

Sec. 4.10 Leveling and Securing Elevations

All location survey leveling will be secured by the use of Total Survey Station methods and procedures. Elevations for all location surveys shall be based on GPS, U.S.G.S. or N.G.S. **U.S. Survey Feet** datum. This is important, and no departure from this rule is authorized unless so indicated in special instructions for the particular project. The kind and source of datum should always be included in the Survey Report.

* Rev 7/16

When a survey is authorized, the Survey Supervisor will be furnished the location, description and elevation of any available government benchmarks.

Before running centerline or profile levels, a series of benchmarks must be established throughout the project at intervals of approximately one thousand feet (**1000 ft**). A benchmark should be established also near all future structures (bridges, box culverts) and at all road intersections. These benchmarks must be as permanent as possible, located on solid structure bases or in the bases of trees not likely to be disturbed by construction. **A benchmark will never be set in a utility pole.** A complete description, including station plus and distance from centerline as well as accurate description of the object on which the benchmark is located, must be given. In all cases, any benchmark established must be turned on, in order to be properly tied to the line of levels. Check levels must be run unless a permanent benchmark is convenient to both ends of the project. If a government benchmark is found near each end of the job and intermediate benchmarks are tied in by reason of turns, then a tie-in with the permanent benchmarks near each end of the project could serve as an adequate check. Elevations on *VDOT Control Monuments* should be read also when benchmark levels are being run.

The maximum error in differential leveling (benchmark levels) shall in no case be greater than plus or minus five-hundredths (**± 0.05**) of a foot times the square root of the length of the level run in miles (**$\pm 0.05 \text{ ft} \times \sqrt{M}$**), where **M** is the loop length in miles. For profile leveling, the maximum error of a benchmark elevation previously established shall be no greater than plus or minus two hundredths of a foot (**$\pm 0.02 \text{ ft}$**) times the square root of the distance in stations from the preceding benchmark.

Levels on alternate lines will be based on the same datum as on the main survey.

Centerline elevations shall be determined at even stations, plus fifty (**+50**) stations, all equalities, and elsewhere as required to define the profile of centerline. When centerline crosses a different surface (i.e., soil to pavement), a reading is to be obtained at that point and noted. Each benchmark established as heretofore described shall be tied into as reached.

Elevations on all surveys shall be tied into the elevations of any adjacent surveys and surveys on intersecting roads. When a location survey parallels an existing road, the two 3d surfaces will be combined to ensure proper drainage calculations.

Elevation of high, normal, and low water shall be obtained where the location crosses or parallels a stream. In tidal areas, mean low water and mean high water shall be obtained. In the case of a parallel stream, the elevation of normal and high water is required at frequent intervals. Where bridges are in place, the profile of the bridge floor as well as the streambed should be secured. The date and source of information is to be noted for all high water readings. Elevation data shall cover all alignments beyond the beginning and end of the project so suitable grades can be worked out at these points.

Elevations are required where the centerline intersects railroad rails and all other points that will influence or govern the final grade of the proposed highway. Where the utilization of an existing bridge is contemplated, the elevations of the bridge seats, top of footings, piers, and the bridge deck are to be obtained.

On some urban surveys, it will be necessary to obtain elevations on floors, porches, steps, etc. to determine the impact of the proposed design.

Sec. 4.11 DTMs

DTMs (Digital Terrain Models) are to be secured by the use of Total Survey Station, Photogrammetry, or LIDAR methods in the required file formats. DTMs shall be taken at normal intervals **(50 ft. intervals along tangents, 25 ft. along curves)**, and everywhere necessary for volume computations.

DTM readings are to be collected in a manner as to define all existing ground breaks. The ground breaks shall be taken as either a line string or curve string readings. All other readings can be secured as spot readings. **VDOT CADD DTM File Standards, and GEOPAK .tin file standards are included in this manual in Chapter 2 of the CADD Manual.**

DTM readings shall be taken on all existing drainage ditches to show the profile of the ditch. The collection of data should begin at a centerline plus and extend beyond the inlet end of the structure a minimum of fifty feet **(50 ft)** upstream and extend beyond the outlet end (depending on the highway system), far enough to cover the area requiring an outlet ditch. The section shall follow along the flow line of the ditch regardless of its direction from centerline.

The invert elevations shall be secured on all existing drainage structures or pipes. Entrance profiles shall be taken on all existing entrances their entire length. Where, due to excessive length, this would be impractical, the length should be restricted to an appropriate distance by the survey supervisor to provide adequate coverage for the designer. If a stream is three (3) or more feet wide, four break lines should be used for a more accurate depiction of the stream.

Sec. 4.12 Bridge Site Plans - Streams

Bridge Site Plans at streams shall be taken in accordance with **Chapter 7** of this manual.

Sec. 4.13 Bridge Site Plans – Highways and Railroads

For Bridge Site plans - Highways and Railroads, secured by Photogrammetric Surveys, see **Sec. 5.06** of this manual.

Existing fee right-of-way, property line data, existing easements* and prescriptive easements will be shown on all bridge plans.

Topo and DTM will be taken fifty feet **(50 ft)** each side of the existing roadway centerline. Profiles are to be taken on centerline, twenty-five feet **(25 ft)** left and right of centerline and fifty feet **(50 ft)** left and right of centerline. However, when it is necessary to extend the width, profiles are to be taken at twenty-five feet **(25 ft)** intervals, seventy-five feet **(75 ft)**, left or right of centerline, etc.

* Rev. 7/16

These profiles are to be drawn in a new .dgn file called sUPC#b(bridge #).dgn plotted to a scale of one inch to ten feet (**1" = 10'**) both vertically and horizontally. If the area is of extended width, the profiles may be offset to the right of the situation plan area and plotted in the usual manner.

Profiles for the road being crossed, railroad being crossed, railroad spurs, entrances, etc., are to be plotted to a convenient scale and shown.

Where the site plan is at a railroad crossing, instructions in **Sec. 4-5** and **Sec. 4-7** of this manual should be adhered to as they pertain to railroads. The weight of the rail should be shown prominently on the site plan.

Elevation ticks shall be taken at twenty-five feet (**25 ft**) intervals from the centerline or baseline of the road or railroad being crossed 100' left and right of the crossing.

Sec. 4.14 Bridge Site Plans - Widening

The bridge site plan for widening projects shall be secured and plotted in accordance with **Sec. 4.14** and **Chapter 7** of this manual. In the case of widening at streams, no upstream or downstream cross-sections are to be secured unless specifically requested at a given site, but the Bridge Data Sheet must be completed.

When an existing bridge is close enough to the location centerline that the proposed structure might overlay the existing bridge, accurate stations and offsets shall be secured to all accessible outlines of the existing structure.

Where an existing bridge is to be widened and as-built plans are on file, measurements shall be secured and shown on a copy of as-built bridge plans as follows:

1. Stations and skew angles at beginning and end of bridge and at all piers.
2. Bridge seat elevations at exterior beams on both sides of the bridge.
3. Dimension from centerline to outside edge of deck.
4. Elevations of basic slab at gutter line at beginning and end of bridge and at centerline of piers.

This data will be incorporated on the file/disk with all other information.

On certain widening projects, the clearance is often critical, especially if the structure to be widened crosses a surfaced facility. In view of this, DTMs are to be secured along the centerline of the roadway beneath the bridge at ten feet (**10 ft**) intervals. DTMs are to be secured under the bridge at a distance of ten feet (**10 ft**) from the centerline of the exterior beam to a distance ten feet (**10 ft**) outside the proposed edge of the widened pavement. These DTMs shall extend to the top of the shoulder or the bottom of the ditch only, except at the regular station or fifty feet (**50 ft**) intervals, which are to be collected as usual. Elevations are to be secured for the bottom of beams at the supports for the exterior beams and any adjacent beams of greater depth.

For Bridge Site Plans - Widening, secured by Photogrammetric Surveys, see **Sec. 5.07** of this manual.

Sec. 4.15 Minimum Plan Projects

The fundamental objective of a "Minimum Plan" project is to provide a satisfactory basis for competitive bids without the development of fully detailed plans and cross-sections. In plain language, such projects will employ varying degrees of the "eyeball" concept of construction with special provisions in the bid proposal covering such items. The full extent and amount of survey information to accomplish will need to be determined on a per project basis. The following are the minimum guidelines:

1. Establish survey alignment and obtain essentially the normal topographic information such as property lines and property ownership, fences, utilities, property development and improvements. This topographic information is essentially the same as normally secured for any project but on a minimum width unless otherwise recommended or directed by the Resident Engineer or District L & D Engineer.
1. Obtain centerline profiles but DTMs or cross-sections are not to be taken unless specifically designated or requested and usually only at certain specified locations within a proposed project. One of the basic provisions of a "Minimum Plan" project provides for grading as a lump sum bid item. Earthwork quantities are not computed and generally the plans show the centerline profile and perhaps a spline grade line without specific elevations at each station.

See the current edition of VDOT's Road Design Manual, Appendix A, Section A-7, titled "Section A-7 – "No Plan" and "Minimum Plan" Projects". Excerpts are contained herein as Figure 8-J.*

Sec. 4.16 Additional Survey Data Requests

Ideally, all survey information required should be secured in the initial survey, but from a practical standpoint, this will not happen. Some items, such as entrance profiles for new private entrances must be secured after the Field Inspection. Updated memorandum letters will need to be sent to all affected parcels 15 days prior to entry per Section 4.03.

On projects being designed by the Districts, requests for additional data should be handled by memorandum within the District. Should the original survey be secured by Photogrammetric Survey methods and the capability to secure the additional data is available by this method, the request for this additional data should be forwarded to the Central Office, attention to the State Photogrammetry Manager. *

* Rev. 3/14

The additional data is to be requested by Form LD-261, See [Figure 4-B](#) this request is to be reviewed by the District Survey Manager in the Districts or the State Survey Program Manager or State Photogrammetry Manager for projects designed by the Central Office.

It is important that the survey and utility master files (complete with survey control, baselines and topography) and well-marked B/W prints should be attached for topography and clarity of request. Construction baseline/alignment data should be made available also.

Requests for additional data should be handled on a priority basis according to current established schedules. Copies of letters transmitting additional data to the Design Units should be sent to the appropriate individuals per section 1.08.

Sec. 4.17 Submission of Survey Report and Data

Before submitting the survey data, all information should be checked by the Survey Party Manager. He shall ascertain that the survey embodies all of the required information and that it is recorded and plotted in accordance with these instructions.

The Survey Party Manager will then write the Survey Report (a copy of which shall be titled "**sUPC#.doc**" and shall be included on the server). This document will be placed in Falcon. The narrative will give a description of the survey and report all features and conditions not fully covered in the notes that will affect the location, design and construction of the road. Any part of the survey not conforming to the standards herein specified or generally accepted shall be fully explained.

It is the responsibility of the District Survey Manager to check each survey for correctness, completeness and notifying the Project Manager and State Survey Program Manager that the survey is complete. The District Survey Manager will verify that the survey has been secured in accordance with the authorization and these instructions and all pertinent information such as subdivision plans, tract plats and deed book descriptions from court records are included.

Sec. 4.18 Digital Sealing of Microstation and Adobe Files

Beginning July 1st, 2009, all newly submitted survey, utility, and update digital files will contain a digital signature certifying the Microstation file meets an accepted professional standard and quality. **(IIM-LD-243)**. This IIM is very specific on what will and will not be sealed by a licensed professional. All plans submitted for Right of Way approval shall be Sealed and Signed by a Licensed Land Surveyor. The Microstation digital signature has been provided to VDOT's Licensed Surveyors (L.S.). **It is the consultant's responsibility to acquire Falcon access and digital signatures for submission of files to VDOT upon Notice to Proceed.*** Survey digital files whose submission was prior to July 1st, 2009, will not require a digital signature.

* Rev. 3/14

Figure 4-A

May 22, 2013

Mr. Property Owner
Ms. Property Owner
222 Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Re: Street Improvements
From: 14th Street NE. To: 0.5 Mi. E. 9th Blvd
City: Richmond
UPC: # 80561

Dear Property Owner:

This letter of intent to enter your property is being sent to you pursuant to Section 33.2-1011 of the Code of Virginia. The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) is in the early stages of developing the captioned project and will soon be working in your neighborhood.

Please be advised that VDOT employees or consultants may need to enter your property to perform some or all of the following investigative tasks: locate property lines and utilities; locate and review physical features and existing conditions; take photographs; talk to property owners; verify property tax information, perform environmental resource surveys; investigate potential environmental impacts; and conduct soil testing and sampling, including, but not limited to shovel tests, soil samples and borings.

Should soil borings or shovel tests be required, every effort will be made to minimize the disturbance to your property and reduce the time spent on your property. All holes will be backfilled and every effort will be made to return the surface to the same condition it was before our work began. If borings are required, approximately 30 days after completion of the borings, the borehole locations will be inspected for settlement and necessary repairs will be made, if required.

This investigative work does not indicate that improvements across your property are imminent or that a decision on an improvement has been made. This work is simply for the purpose of gathering data for the decision making process. Please watch for notices of public meetings or willingness to hold a meeting about this project. In the event that the transportation improvement does affect your property, a VDOT representative will personally contact you.

VDOT anticipates that surveyors and engineers will be performing this work intermittently between approximately September xx, xxxx and December xx, xxxx. Should there be any need to further access your property after this time, you will be contacted either in person or by mail.

If you have any knowledge of cemeteries, easements, or homeowner installed utilities that are not recorded in your Locality's public records or items of interest that may affect the improvements in your area or have any questions, please contact the undersigned at 804-__-__ or by mail at VDOT ____ District, PO Box __, ____, VA 23219 or by electronic mail at _____.

John Smith, P.E.
Project Manager

LD – 261
(3-20-07)

Page 1 of 1

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
LOCATION AND DESIGN
REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL SURVEY INFORMATION

TO: District Survey Manager

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Date: _____

From: _____

Route: _____

To: _____

Project: _____

City/County: _____

UPC: _____

The following additional survey information is needed in preparing the plans on the above captioned project:

The following data is being handed you:

- Survey control information, Microstation files, design files, etc., on Falcon? (Yes or No) _____
- Marked up plan sheets, tax map, or ADC map depicting coverage area. (Yes or No) _____
- Drainage information/DTM's, required? (Yes or No) _____
- Benchmarks or vertical datum information. (Yes or No) _____
- Subsurface Utility Designation has been outlined on the prints, required? (Yes or No) _____

Subsurface Utility Locating (Test Hole) has been reviewed by _____, Utility Engineer

Requested by _____ Phone No. _____
Project Manager

Request has been reviewed by _____ (Project Designer.)

Remarks

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Survey authorized by _____ Date _____